

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

46th Year

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 13, 1906

No. 37



VIEW OF A LIMA-BEAN RANCH IN CALIFORNIA

(This picture was taken on a farm containing 1,000 acres, all planted to beans. Some bee-keepers move their bees to the bean-fields for honey. The buildings shown are where some of the teams are cared for. A few rods beyond the barn rolls the Pacific Ocean.)

American Bee Journal



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY

334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

THE WRAPPER-LABEL DATE indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec 96" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1906.

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS.—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows that the money has been received and credited.

Advertising Rate, per Agate Line, 10c.

14 lines make one inch.
Nothing less than 1/4 inch accepted.

Time Discounts.		Space Discounts.	
4 times....	5 per cent	100 lines... 5 per cent	
13 "....10 "		500 "....10 "	
26 "....20 "		1000 "....20 "	
52 "....30 "		2000 "....30 "	

These rates are subject to either time or space discounts, at choice, but not both.

Reading Notices, 25 cents, count line, subject to the above discounts.
Goes to press Monday morning.

National Bee-Keepers' Association**Objects of the Association.**

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

Annual Membership Dues, \$1.00.

General Manager and Treasurer—

N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the publishers of the American Bee Journal.

65c for 12 Names For names and P. O. of 12 farmers and 15c—stamps taken—we will send for 2 yrs. the Farmer's Call—reg. sub. price 40c a year. F. C. is a wkly., 25 years old, 1,300 pages a year. Sample free.
FARMER'S CALL, Quincy, Ill.

We Manufacture the Finest, Whitest No-Drip, Basswood Shipping-Case

on the market to-day. Covers and bottoms are of **One Piece**. Everything is Polished on both sides, and a better case cannot be had at any price.

We can furnish them in single or car-load lots to fit any number or style of section. Large quantities of all the standard sizes on hand.

As a special offer, we will sell you 25 cases to hold 24 sections, complete with Nails, Paper and Glass, at \$4.00. Write for prices on larger quantities. Can furnish corrugated paper if desired.

We can furnish you with anything you need in the apiary. Our Catalog is free.

Prompt Shipment and Satisfaction Guaranteed**Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Supply Co.**

Nicollet Island, No. 33.

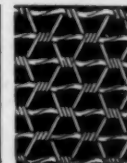
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Fine Young Prolific ITALIAN + QUEENS
By Return Mail
Untested, 45c, or \$5.00 a dozen.

36Atf

J. L. FAJEN, Alma, Mo.

**FENCE Strongest Made**

Made of High Carbon coiled wire. We have no agents. Sell direct to user at factory prices on 30 days free trial. We pay all freight. Catalog shows 37 styles and heights of farm and poultry fence. It's free. Buy direct. Write today.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 80 WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT THE SALE OF

DITTMER'S FOUNDATION

Has increased so much that we were forced to double our melting capacity in order to fill orders promptly!

There is a Reason for This—It is because DITTMER'S FOUNDATION is tough, clear, and transparent, and has the natural odor of beeswax.

Agents for Dittmer's Foundation:

W. D. SOPER,
BEE & HONEY CO.,Jackson, Mich.
Beeville, TexE. H. TAYLOR,
E. GRAINGER & Co.,Welwyn Station, Herts, Eng.
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Our warehouse is well stocked with all kinds of Bee-Keepers' Supplies.
Beeswax always wanted.

GUS DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.**NOT IN THE TRUST**

**FRICITION TOP CANS
FOR HONEY AND SYRUP**

We will stamp your Cans "PURE EXTRACTED HONEY"—FREE

Our prices for 1906 are the lowest to the National Bee-Keepers' Association. Write us.

Now is the time
TO BUY

Canners Can Co.

1035 W. 47th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

American Bee Journal

Piano and Organ Sample Offer



Pianos and Organs good enough for these musicians, are good enough for any one

Prof. E. O. EXCELL

whose music is sung around the globe

"The Epworth piano I bought of you for my home is a superior instrument. Like the Epworth organs too. There is a clearness, depth and richness in the tone of your instruments which is particularly pleasing. I can safely recommend the Epworth to my friends."

Prof. CHARLES H. GABRIEL

well-known composer of Sunday School music

"For years I have used the Epworth in my studio, and now I have bought another for my home; they are exceptionally sweet-toned instruments. I feel that I can strongly recommend your pianos and organs, because I know them to be good and believe them to be the best obtainable for the price."

IT WILL pay you to read every word of this advertisement and then to send for our free Epworth piano (or organ) book and our special sample offer as explained below.

Mr. J. W. Williams, our President, began business over fifty years ago in a very small way, but now it keeps our two fine factories busy the whole year round to make enough of the sweet voiced Epworth pianos and organs to supply the demand.

You see we do not allow any agents to come between us and our customers. So you can buy a beautiful, sweet toned instrument direct from our factory at a saving of about \$100.00 on a piano and from \$20.00 to \$50.00 on an organ.

The Epworth is so beautiful—so rich and sweet in tone—so easy to play—so reasonable in price, that it needs no agent or salesman.

It is easy for us to make extra fine pianos and organs, and it is easy to sell them too.

when we know who are wanting to buy and to whom we ought to send our catalogs.

There are people all around you wanting pianos and organs but who for safety and economy will not buy from agents or supply houses.

These people would surely buy from us if they could only see a sample of our instruments in the home of some neighbor.

Now you see why we want to get a fine sample piano or organ into your neighborhood and why we are willing to make you a special "Sample Offer" and to pay you for showing the instrument and for sending us the names of buyers.

If you want to know more about this good chance to get an extra fine piano or organ at a bargain price and on easy terms, send us the following coupon or write the same on a postal card.

Now try to be the first to write from your place and be sure to mention which you want, the piano book or the organ book.

[Cut this out and mail as directed today, or write same on postal]

Williams Organ and Piano Co., 57 Washington St., Chicago.

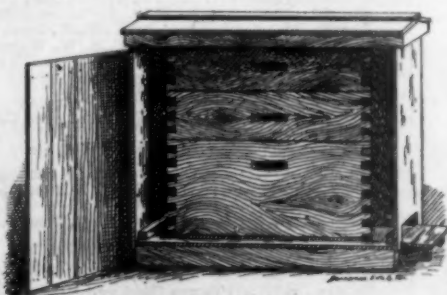
Please send me the free Epworth _____ Book with factory prices, easy payment plan and full particulars of your **Special Sample Offer** as advertised in _____

Write name of paper on this line

My name _____

Postoffice _____

State _____



Protect Your Bees In our Winter-Cases

It's the only Winter-Case giving entire satisfaction; built of good, sound, pine lumber. We make them for 8 and 10 frame dov. hives, complete, in flat, at \$1 each, until Oct. 1, 1906. ORDER NOW. 24-Section No drip Shipping-Cases, complete with 2-inch glass, \$11 per 100.

Address,

Sheboygan Fruit-Box Co.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

37A1t Please mention Bee Journal.

WANTED TO BUY AT TOP PRICES

WHITE CLOVER HONEY, both Comb and Extracted.

If you have any **WRITE AT ONCE**, saying how much you have, how it is put up, and your lowest price, and all about it, in first letter.

C. M. Scott & Co., Bee-Keepers' Supplies, Incubators, Brooders, Etc.

Catalog Free

29A1f

1004 East Wash. Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Bargains In Second-hand Machinery & Tanks

- 1 35-h.-p. Steam Engine.
- 1 Steam Pump.
- Lot of Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, etc.
- Lot of Steam Pipes, Valves, etc.
- 1 Large Butter-Mixer.
- 1 100 gal. Churn.
- 2 Iron Cream-Coolers.
- 1 16-ft. bbl. Skids.
- 3 Wooden Vats—8 to 16-ft. long, each.
- 50-ft. Heavy 1-in. Hose.

METAL TANKS

- 75-gal., 300-gal. (metal with wood-jacket),
- 400-gal. and 500-gal.

For particulars, address,

H. M. ARND,

191 SUPERIOR ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

BINGHAM

Original Direct Draft OXMAN Bee Smokers

4 Largest Sizes Soot Burning

Never Go Out
And last from 6 to 21 years

OTTUMVILLE, PA., Jan. 18, 1904

Dear Sir:—I have tried almost everything in the smoker line; 3 in the last 3 years. In short if I want any more smokers your new style is good enough for me. I thank the editor of Review for what he said of it. Those remarks induced me to get mine. **FRED FODNER.**

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

The Rietsche Press

Made of artificial stone. Practically indestructible, and giving entirely satisfactory results. Comb foundation made easily and quickly at less than half the cost of buying from the dealers. Price of Press, \$1.50—cash with order. Address,

ADRIAN GETAZ,

45A1f KNOXVILLE, TENN.

J. G. Goodner, of this State, writes me that "he prefers to pay \$25.00 for a Rietsche Press rather than do without it."—A. G.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

Yellow from Tip to Tip

My Adel Queens and Bees are exceedingly handsome. Non swarmers and practically non-stingers. Hustlers for honey. Single Queens, \$1; 3 Queens, \$2.50; 6 Queens, \$4.50; or 12 Queens, \$8. Select Breeding Queens, \$2. Everything guaranteed. By return mail.

HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

37A2t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

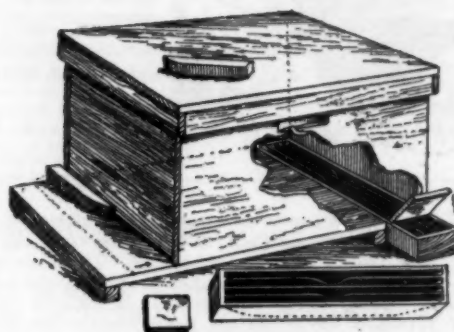
PREPARE FOR WINTER



DOVETAILED CHAFF-HIVES

This is one of the very best hives we sell, and for wintering bees, or for the production of comb honey, we do not know of anything better. It is double-walled, made of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch lumber, having lock corners. It is a trifle heavier than the regular one-thickness $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hives, and will take the same hive-furniture, supers, brood-frames, covers, and all; and, besides, it has the advantage that it can be left on the summer stands the year round; and winter losses, if directions are followed, will be almost insignificant.

A good many suppose that double-walled hives are used only in winter; but in localities subject to cool nights and a very hot, burning sun during the middle of the day, they are none too warm for comb honey. Some of the best bee-keepers of the country are beginning to learn that such a hive, having well-protected supers, produce not only more but a better-filled comb honey. Complete prices on our catalog. Ask for it.



ALEXANDER FEEDER

We are prepared to furnish the Alexander feeder. We make them 19 inches long, so they may be used with either an 8 or 10 frame hive. With a 10-frame hive they will project 3 inches beyond the hive for feeding, and the block may be laid crosswise of the feeder, or be cut off as preferred. With the 8-frame hive the feeder projects 5 inches, and the block lies lengthwise. We soak the feeders in oil to preserve them and fill the pores to prevent the feed from soaking in. Price, finished, including block, 25 cents each. Ten for \$2; 50 for \$9.

DOOLITTLE DIVISION-BOARD FEEDER

This is one of the most popular feeders we sell. Having the same outside dimensions as an ordinary division-board or brood-frame, it can be used in the brood-nest in the same way. Its construction will be apparent from the illustration. To feed, all that is necessary is to shove the cover or quilt back just far enough so that the opening in the top-bar is exposed. Through this pour the feed from an ordinary coffee-pot or teapot; close the hive up, and the bees are thus supplied without exposing the cluster, and without the use of smoke to drive the bees down. Price, nailed, 30 cents each; 10, \$2.50. In flat, each, 20 cents; 10 for \$1.80. Other styles other prices. Ask for catalog.

The Discount for September is 7 percent.

Write to Branch or Agent nearest you.

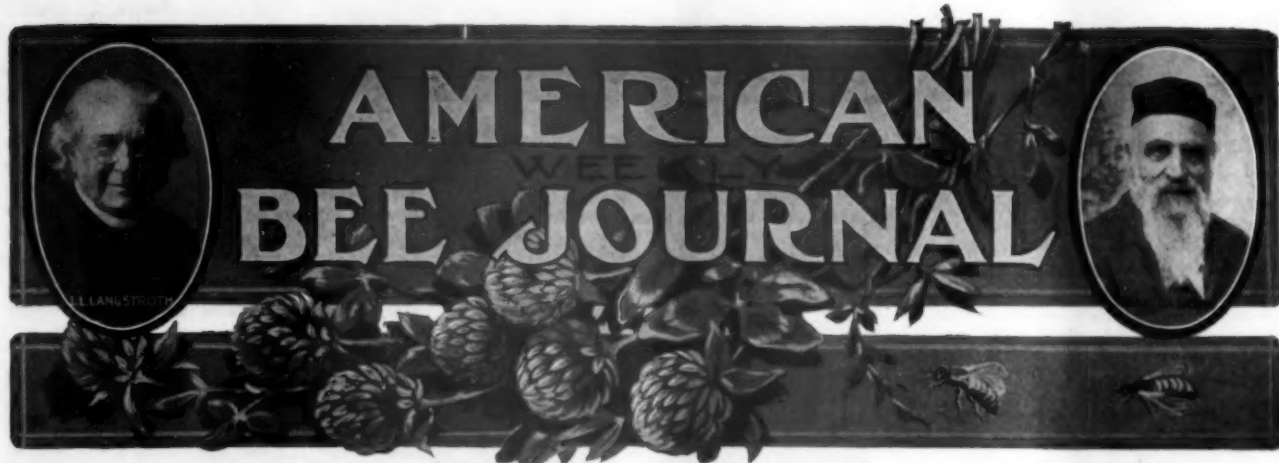
Alabama
* Wetumpka..... J. M. Jenkins
Canada
Toronto..... E. Grainger & Co.
California
* Fresno..... Madary Planing Mill
* Los Angeles..... California National
Honey-Producers' Association
Colorado
Denver..... The L. A. Watkins Mds. Co.
Fruita..... Fruita Fruit and Produce Ass'n
District of Columbia
Washington..... The A. I. Root Co.
Georgia
Savannah..... Hawkins & Rush
124 Liberty St.
Illinois
Chicago..... The A. I. Root Co.
144 East Erie Street.
Indiana
Indianapolis..... Walter S. Pouder
Evansville..... Vickery Bros.
Iowa
Des Moines..... Joseph Nysewander
Kansas
Augusta..... Carl F. Buck

Mississippi
Brazelia..... George A. Hummer
Massachusetts
Boston..... H. H. Jepson, 182 Friend Street
Lyonsville..... W. W. Cary & Son
Maine
Mechanic Falls..... The A. I. Root Co.
Maryland
Baltimore..... Rawlins Implement Co.
Michigan
Bell Branch..... M. H. Hunt & Son
Fremont..... George E. Hilton
Minnesota
St. Paul..... The A. I. Root Co.
1024 Mississippi Street.
Missouri
High Hill..... Jao Nebel & Son Supply Co.
Springfield..... Springfield Seed Co.
St. Louis..... Blanke & Hank
New Mexico
Carlsbad..... Edward Scoggins
New York
Syracuse..... The A. I. Root Co.
New York City..... The A. I. Root Co.
44 Vesey Street.

Ohio
Columbus Grove..... McAdams Seed Co.
Toledo..... Griggs Bros., 521 Monroe St.
Zanesville..... E. W. Pierce
Cincinnati..... C. H. W. Weber
2146 Central Avenue
Oregon
Portland..... Portland Seed Co.
Pennsylvania
Da Bois..... Prothero & Arnold
Philadelphia..... The A. I. Root Co.
10 Vine Street
Williamsport..... E. E. Pressler
633 Lycoming Street
Texas
Dallas..... Texas Seed and Floral Co.
San Antonio..... Udo Toepperwein
Uvalde..... D. M. Edwards
Utah
Ogden..... The Superior Honey Co.
Virginia
Spottswood..... W. E. Tribbett

* These dealers buy our goods in carload lots but supplement them with local-made goods.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio



(Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.)

Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year, by George W. York & Co., 334 Dearborn Street.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 13, 1906

Vol XLVI—No. 37



Feeding for Winter vs. Winter-Feeding

The wise bee-keeper will give timely attention to the matter of feeding for winter; winter-feeding is a thing not at all on his program. After the snow begins to fly, and at various times from that on till spring, will come inquiries how to feed bees in winter. The right answer to that question is: "Don't feed bees in winter."

In many localities no time should be lost now in seeing that bees are supplied, and well supplied, with winter stores. If they have ceased for the season to gather more than they consume for their daily needs, there is nothing to be gained by further delay, and there may be loss by it. Indeed, in some places there is loss already, for if the surplus storing was finished up in August, the feeding could have been done with advantage then; the advantage being two-fold. In the first place, the bees know better than any one else just how to arrange their brood-nest for winter, and the later in the season the bee-keeper does any meddling with it the worse it is for wintering. In the second place, if the feeding is done early, equal parts of sugar and water can be given, making it more like real nectar than when stronger syrup is given, and giving the bees a better chance to make the necessary chemical changes.

If the feeding is postponed until late, say the last of September or in October, then it is too late for the bees to evaporate the thin food and make the needed changes, but it must be fed of about the consistency of honey—3 pints of water for every 5 pints of sugar; or, if you prefer to go by weight, 2 pounds of water for every 5 pounds of sugar. Fed thus late, the food should be given hot, whereas early it can be given cold.

It will be readily seen that there is quite a difference between having in the middle of August 100 percent as much water as sugar, and the first of October 40 percent as much water as sugar; and, of course, the amount of water must be lessened as the season advances. For the middle of September a good proportion may be 3 parts of water to 4 parts of sugar.

Of course, the weather has something to do with it, the colder it is the less chance to give the food thin. Latitude also comes in; the farther south you go from Chicago, the less need for hurrying up. But always better too early than too late.

Opinions differ as to rapidity of feeding. Some say to feed as rapidly as possible, the only object being to get in enough for winter; and if you feed slowly it will be used up in brood-rearing. Others say that brood-rearing is the very thing you want, so as to have a force of young bees for winter and spring. Perhaps it's safe to say that the later the feeding is done, the more rapid the feeding should be.

Now after all the foregoing is said, the better way is to feed no sugar at all; and the wise bee-keeper will, if possible, have a store of combs filled full of honey and sealed, so that before cold weather approaches he can give them to any colonies not already abundantly supplied, and still have some left for emergencies next spring. But some may not have been sufficiently far-sighted to have these combs, and in some places the season may have been so poor that by no possibility could the bees store enough for their own use; hence the need for advice about feeding.

Be sure to hurry up feeding for winter; but don't for a minute think of such a thing as winter-feeding.

Grading and Packing Honey

The following paragraphs appeared in Farm and Home, an agricultural publication:

HONESTY IN PACKING AND SELLING.

While farmers have as much business honesty as any class of men, there are many who are not above the tricks of the trade when it comes to packing and selling certain kinds of produce. The mixing of bad eggs with good ones, putting small potatoes and apples in the middle of the barrel, and selling old roosters and hens for young fowls, are practices far too common. They do not pay in the long run. A farmer soon gets a reputation for his products, and whether it be good or bad depends entirely upon himself.

The reason that some men have no trouble in selling their fruit, vegetables, poultry and dairy products at top market prices or above is due largely to the care which they take in grading and packing. Some of their neighbors would get less money for the same goods if they carried the load to town, for they have been known in the past to be indifferent or dishonest in their methods. If you have an old hen, sell her as such. Then the next time you go to town with young fowls you will have no trouble in selling them for what they are. The greatest difficulty in working up a private trade among city and townspeople is due to the deception which many farmers and peddlers have practised on them in the past.

The foregoing contains some excellent advice that is just as appropriate for bee-keepers as for producers of potatoes, apples, or anything else. Dishonest grading and packing of honey does not pay any better than the "mixing of bad eggs with good ones." All the honey contained in the same case should be as good, both in appearance and quality, at the back as at the front or glass-side of the case.

When we were handling honey on a large scale, it was very annoying to open a case and find that it had been "faced." It was often necessary to regrade it before selling to retail grocers. Sometimes there would be 3 grades in the same case, and in almost all such instances there was either a loss to us or else not very much profit, as the lower grades had to be sold at a less price, and the best probably would bring but little more than we had paid for the lot. Of course, we were careful after that to refrain from buying from that same bee-keeper, or insist that future shipments should be uniform in grade.

The trouble is that no two bee-keepers seem

American Bee Journal

able to agree on grading honey. Honey is a good deal like babies. Every mother naturally thinks her own is the "bestest." Nearly every bee-keeper has a different idea of what is "best honey." Also, in some local markets what we would consider a poorer grade would sell just as well as better ones. In the large city market, however, the fancy groceries always want something very nice, as they have a line of customers who do not care very much what the price is so long as they get what is satisfactory to them.

It never pays to be careless in grading anything for the market. Only the best should be shipped if a good price is expected. The lower grades can usually be better disposed of in local markets. For if some of the sections are not very well filled, or not well sealed, the flavor and quality of such honey may be exactly equal to that which is better filled and all sealed.

In the last analysis everything that is sold in the open market must stand on its own merits. There is nothing else by which to judge. If the goods do not make a good appearance they will not sell well. If they do make a good appearance, and the quality is not right, it is likely to result in less future sales. Perhaps honey-sales suffer more than does anything else from lack of good appearance and good quality. If honey is purchased

once and it does not satisfy, such purchaser is not likely to indulge again very soon. It is hard enough to develop a demand for anything, and so, after a good demand is secured, it is very annoying to have it injured or lessened by other producers or dealers offering inferior goods.

There should be no "tricks of the trade" when it comes to putting up honey for the market. It never pays to practise any deception in food products. Everybody wants his money's worth when he buys anything to eat. And we think that nearly everybody is willing to pay a fair price if he can be assured that he is going to get a satisfactory article in return.

Drone-Combs in Extracting Super

Praktischer Wegweiser questions the advisability of the plan recommended in some foreign journals to prevent the queen from going up into the extracting super. It is to have all drone-comb above, with the idea that no pollen will be put in drone-comb, and that the queen will not lay where there is no pollen. However it may be with queens that lay in the German language, on this side the big pond there would probably be no surer way to get a queen to go above than to have all drone-comb there and none below.

such honey advertising may thus become a very important matter even among bee-keepers themselves. We hope that those who have a surplus to dispose of will consider this, and begin to advertise at once, so that others who have not enough honey for their local demand will be able to get it somewhere else, and thus be able to keep their trade supplied.

Apiarian Photographs—if suitable for engraving—are always welcomed at this office. No doubt pictures of many apiaries have been taken this season. We will be glad to have such submitted for use in the American Bee Journal from time to time. After their arrival at this office, if we can use them, we will report at once, and request some descriptive matter to appear with them. Please let us see what you have in the photograph line that might be appropriate for a bee-paper.

Mr. Louis H. Scholl, of New Braunfels, Tex., who, for some time, has been conducting the "Southern Beedom" department in the American Bee Journal, we learn is very sick, having been confined to his bed for nearly 2 months. He has been suffering intensely from an internal abscess just above the heart. Several operations have been necessary. He is in a hospital in San Antonio at present, his bride of but 3 months being with him. Mr. Scholl's many friends will regret to learn of his severe illness, and wish for him speedy and complete recovery.

Honey in England.—The following interesting paragraphs are taken from the Agricultural Gazette, of New South Wales, Australia:

The Acting Agent General for New South Wales, in London, reports that the principal sources of supply for imported honey into the British market are Jamaica, California and Chili. The average importations annually amount to about 1000 tons, of which about 530 tons come from Chili, and the rest in small lots from various sources. A few years back Chili contributed a very much greater proportion of the trade; and in 1901, which was marked by the greatest importation of honey for many years, Chili supplied 586 tons of the total of 1535 tons, Jamaica being next with 450 tons. London is the principal distributing center for Great Britain, the bulk of imports being consumed at home, though shipments are also made to all parts of the Continent. The chief characteristics necessary to render honey suitable for the British market are flavor, color, and clearness; flavor being the most important. The best honey should be sweet and clean in flavor, and "pale set clear" in appearance.

Amber honey is the next in grade, and brown honey is regarded as inferior. Honey is used in England both for manufacturing purposes and as a table delicacy. California is the chief source of supply (outside Great Britain itself) for table honey, and it comes packed in cases, which are considered more suitable for this class of trade. Jamaica honey is chiefly used for manufacturing purposes, and for this branch the most suitable packages are kegs and barrels containing 2 to 3 hundredweight each. A certain proportion of Jamaica honey also comes packed in cases for table use. Australian is used, generally speaking, only for certain manufacturing purposes, on account of the peculiarity of flavor.

The present prices of honey (Jan. 1, 1906) are: Finest, 20s. to 25s. (\$4.85 to \$6.00) per cwt.; ordinary, 14s. to 18s. The higher range of prices would be for the finest table honey,



Mrs. B. J. Livingston, of Fairmont, Minn., who was once a contributor to the columns of the American Bee Journal, is still blind and in ill health much of the time. She has contributed an article lately on "Bees" to an agricultural paper called *The Farmer's Wife*. Although blind, Mrs. Livingston is able to write with her own hand so that it is quite decipherable. Her many friends will be glad to know that she is still interested in bees, and is doing what she can to advance the pursuit.

Advertising Honey.—This is the best time of the year to advertise honey, if you have any for sale. A great many dealers in honey read the American Bee Journal, and of course those bee-keepers, also, who have not produced enough this year to supply their local demand will be glad to know where they can get some to help them out.

If you have more honey than you can dispose of in your local market, it would seem that there should be no difficulty in selling it to some fellow bee-keeper in some part of the country. It is well to tell in your advertisement the kind of honey, how put up, and also the price desired f. o. b. your railroad station.

Owing to the rather short honey crop this year, we believe the demand is going to be

better than it has been for some time among dealers in honey. There certainly is no need of selling honey at a sacrifice price this year. Just let your fellow bee-keepers know if you have a surplus to dispose of, and we are sure they will be glad to help you out.

Already there are a number of advertisements in the American Bee Journal offering to buy honey. We believe every one of them is responsible, or we would not publish it. Some years ago we shipped extracted honey to almost every part of the United States. We handled only the very best grades, and it gave satisfaction. Occasionally there was a customer who would use many thousands of pounds, as he had a local demand that required a large amount.

It is a great advantage to many bee-keepers to know just where they can get honey to furnish their customers. For instance, a bee-keeper in Iowa may not have enough to supply his local demand. It may be that another bee-keeper only 10 or 20 miles away has a great deal more honey than he can use at home. So if he offers it through an advertisement the bee-keeper who is short finds that he can get enough honey within perhaps driving distance, to supply his market. If it were not for the advertisement he would not know anything about it. It will be seen that

American Bee Journal

and the lower range would represent the price of the ordinary commercial article. These prices are considered moderate, and somewhat below the average. Much of the Jamaica honey is sold at 17s. to 18s. per cwt. Australian is regarded by the principal dealers here as being worth 5s. less per cwt. than Jamaica; and under these circumstances there does not appear to be much scope for our honey in Great Britain unless it can be

sent over at a cost of not more than 12s. (\$2.90) per cwt., including all charges.

Regarding the prejudice against Australian honey, the feeling is apparently a deep-rooted one, and it is quite possible that it is based on the experience of mixed or inferior samples which have reached England. If some of the excellent "box" honey produced in many parts of New South Wales could be sent here, the bad impression might be removed.

would feel like making a bonfire of them.

You say you can almost throw the sections into yours. I think I see you fill crosswise. If you throw in a whole super full, I don't see how you would get the separators in, if you use them, without taking about as much time as to handle each section separately. I fill the other way, and when I get 1 row in I put in a separator; then another. I have learned something by this correspondence.

Marshalltown, Iowa.

I must confess that I, too, have learned something through this correspondence. I have learned that not only may there be objections to the T-super from using it in a wrong manner, but also that it may be objectionable because wrongly made; and perhaps the wrong using may generally come from wrong making. It seems that it is sometimes made with the beespace at the bottom of the super, and some have also fastened the T-tins to the super. Either of these things would destroy its advantages, and possibly some one has had ingenuity enough to devise other wrong ways of making.

You are right in the idea you have as to the way the supports are to be. You are wrong as to the difficulty of putting in separators. As you have supposed, a row is first put in crosswise, a T-tin shoved under, then another T-tin, and so on. If you put in a row lengthwise, then a separator, then alternately a row and a separator, it would take probably 3 times as long to fill the super. The T-tins would have to be nicely laid, and it would take time carefully to put each section in the rather close space between 2 T-tins. When put in the right way there is no such careful placing needed. The section is simply set against the T-tin at one side, and when the row is completed the T-tin is very quickly shoved under—it can't go wrong, as it can if the T-tins are first placed. Putting in the separators after the sections are in takes a little longer than putting them in alternately with the sections, but only a little longer. When the sections are put in the super, the super is not full; a space is left at one side for follower and wedge, or spring (a spring is better than a wedge). With a separator in the right hand, put the fingers of the left hand on top of 2 sections at the side of the super where the open space is left, and draw them to one side enough to let the separator down at that end of the super, then with the left hand move the other two sections and shove down the separator. Proceed with each separator the same way, and you will find it can be very rapidly done. Next the little $\frac{1}{4} \times 3/32$ sticks are crowded in at the top. Then with a screw-driver or other tool the sections are crowded together enough to admit the follower, a spring is pushed in at the middle, and the work is done.

I earnestly hope you will stick to it till you have T-supers correctly made (any one who sends them to you wrongly made should have them returned), and when you get the right hang of using them I feel very sure you'll find they're the best ever. Often



Best Size of Honey-Section

BY T. K. MASSIE

I have read with a deal of interest all that Mr. L. V. Ricketts says on page 595, in reply to my article on page 370. It now appears, since we begin to understand each other, that there is but little difference between us. We are agreed that both of us want a section that will average full weight—an "honest pound"—and it seems that we both want a comb that is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. The difference between us, then, is the *method* to be pursued to obtain such a comb.

I had overlooked the point that he was talking about a bee-way section, and it seems that he overlooked the fact that I was talking about a plain section, the bee-way to be carried out by the separator, somewhat on the plan of the fence separator.

I like the plain section and the principle of letting the separators permanently carry the bee-way for all sections every year. This plan saves the extra wood necessary to cut the bee-ways in the sections, and avoids the objections to a bee-way section. And if I could get separators that were well made I would not willingly give them up; but this season's use of a lot of flimsily-made fence separators has almost decided me to join Mr. Ricketts' procession and call for a bee-way section and plain separators. I am using separators made by two different firms. One has pretended to glue the end and cross-piece on, and the other has pretended to nail them on, and in each case it was only a pretense. In taking out sections the propolis on their edges holds far better than either the glue or nails, for it pulls the separators "all to pieces." Such things are a great annoyance and vexation. Why certain supply manufacturers will persist in putting out such trashy goods is more than I can imagine.

I am testing a wire-cloth separator with bee-ways secured by means of folded strips of galvanized steel, only the edges of the strips of the steel coming in contact with the edges of the sections. This completely overcomes the propolis question, and gives all the ventilation and lateral communication to the bees that a 4-bee-way section will give, and the corners of the sec-

tions are never stuck to the separators with propolis.

I hope to hear from Mr. Ricketts again, and see if we can't come together on the bee-way question. Let us decide where the bee-way shall be placed. He wants it in the sections while I want it in the separators. This question settled, it will be an easy matter to decide on the size of the section.

Mr. Ricketts says that if I had proposed a $4\frac{1}{4} \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ bee-way section he might have joined my procession. Now the section I proposed—the $4\frac{1}{4} \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ with bee-ways in the separators—will give the same results, as he is willing to accept. Where shall the bee-ways be, in the sections or the separators? is clearly the only question between us.

Tophet, W. Va.

T-Super as Dr. Miller Uses It

BY J. C. ARMSTRONG

DR. C. C. MILLER:—Your explanation of your T-supers (page 704) removes the objections I have had to the only one I ever saw, except to those I have been using—the Elvin Armstrong pattern. I wanted some more, and sent to a bee-supply dealer for T-supers, and he sent me some slat-supers instead. I was so disgusted with them I never put them on the hives again. I then sent to some place for a T-super put up, which had the same difficulty you speak of, and was driven about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the bottom of the inside of the super. It came out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, then bent down to the bottom. Then, when coming to put in the sections, they would not come to the bottom by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on account of the staples. That was my great objection to it. Then I saw that the staples would have to be driven in before the sections were put in, and saw the difficulty of getting them at the right place.

If I understand it, you turn the super upside down on the table and drive the staple in the upper edge of it; then bend it over and pound it down, and this brings it even with the bottom when turned over. That will do, and I thank you for the information. I can understand that. I would be willing to use such supers, but if I were to order a lot of T-supers and got the kind I did, I should be badly chagrined, and

American Bee Journal

a very little thing makes a material difference in using, and I shall be glad to reply as to even the slightest trouble in using these excellent supers. It may help others as well as yourself.

Marengo, Ill.

C. C. MILLER.

Clustered Swarms—Selling Comb Honey by Weight

BY GRANT STANLEY

Comment was recently made on "When Swarms Cluster Together," and "Sections of Honey Can't Be Uniform in Weight." Replying to these in the order named, I will give a kink in regard to hiving several swarms of bees when clustered together, that was related some time ago by an old bee-keeper with considerable experience, and is said never to fail. Should it prove what this bee-keeper claims for it, it will far surpass the method employed by Mr. Dayton.

For just as many swarms as have clustered together, furnish a like number of hive-bodies supplied with empty combs or foundation, and stack them up one on top of another, and set them on a bottom-board. Now shake or hive these several united swarms into this immense hive, and it is said that each swarm and queen will occupy a brood-chamber, and they can then be set on separate stands, or broken up as desired.

I had hoped to try this method before giving it to the press, but circumstances have not favored me in two seasons to do it, and rather than keep it any longer I deem it best to give it to the

bee-keepers in the hope that some one will try it and see how it will work out. The colonies should be set on separate stands or broken up as soon as they have separated and occupied a brood-chamber, or it will not be a success.

The question of selling comb honey by weight is one on which I have spent considerable thought. I have also read with keen interest the many articles of able writers on this subject, but I believe comb honey can not be sold by weight. Some bee-keepers have advocated a larger section to be sure we would get a pound of honey in it, but with a larger section than now in use the producer would be at a loss. It is all very well to give the consumer what he pays for, but with fairness to ourselves we can't give any more, and as our present size section holds a pound of honey when well filled out, a larger section would over-run a pound more often than the even pound or under it.

The grocers in some parts of the country tried to sell eggs by weight a few years ago, but after a few trials gave it up in disgust. At present the purchaser pays as much for a dozen eggs of the Mediterranean breeds as those of the Asiatics. Eggs and comb honey are two distinct commodities that can not be sold by weight with any degree of fairness to both producer and consumer, or it would likely have been in vogue long ago. But as I have said before, where one cares to take the time, or time becomes heavy on his hands, he can weigh each section when preparing it for market and mark on it the exact weight and the price.

Nisbet, Pa.

depends upon the breeder from whom he buys to keep up the standard of his stock, and if his management involves the introduction into each colony of a queen of the current year—and that is the management of some to prevent swarming—then for him the right thing is certainly to requeen every year.

For those with different management, especially for those who are trying constantly to improve their stock by rearing queens or drones from their best stock—and it should be remembered that the selection of drones is just as important as that of queens—strong emphasis should be given to the point made by Miss Wheeler, that there can really be no proper selection if no queen be allowed to live more than a year, the best as well as the poorest being sacrificed when a certain age is attained.

But it must not be left unsaid that a large number of bee-keepers go still farther than Miss Wheeler, when she advises requeening "every second, or at the most, every third year." Not only do they not requeen every second or third year, but they do not requeen at all, leaving the matter entirely to the bees themselves. Their argument is that so long as a queen is doing good work her age should not be a reproach against her; and that when she begins to fail on account of age the bees will be prompt to supersede her.

Some of those who leave the matter of superseding to the bees themselves—but by no means the majority of them—make a practise of replacing a queen whenever she shows herself inefficient or in any way objectionable; and this may occur in the first as well as the second year. If this practise be followed, and if it be considered that in general a queen will be superseded by the bees as soon as 2 or 3 years old, it may be a question whether there be anything better for the majority of bee-keepers.

One argument of no small weight in the case is, that it is a very much easier thing to let the bees have charge of the matter; indeed so much easier that one should feel sure of a considerable gain to warrant the extra labor involved in rearing and introducing so many queens every year, or every 2 years. And that it is a profitable way, at least under many circumstances, is proven by the fact that it is followed by such successful practitioners as Messrs. Dadant, Doolittle, Miller, Hutchinson, and others.

Two Sisters HIVE a Swarm

MY DEAR MISS WILSON:—I am not a bee-keeper—only the wife of one—and he is an enthusiast, gives the American Bee Journal precedence over all other reading matter, and always turns to your and Dr. Miller's pages first, and always learns something from them. I, myself, am dreadfully afraid of his dear pets; I get about one or two stings a year, causing much swelling and inflammation, and generally a day's sickness; nothing immune in my case.

But what I commenced to say is, that



Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

How Often to Requeen Colonies

In an article on "Bee-Keeping as a Specialty," by Miss F. E. Wheeler, in Poultry Husbandry, after commending the Government Bulletin on queen-rearing by Dr. E. F. Phillips, Miss Wheeler says:

There are two or three points in which his judgment differs from some of our most reliable, practical bee-keepers. For instance, he recommends requeening every year. I do not think many apiarists do this so often. In fact, when a queen proves exceptionally good, I think she is retained several years. From the fact that a queen must be about a year and a half old before a thorough test of the quality of her progeny is completed, it would seem that the apiary is positively injured by requeening every year, thus destroying the most valuable, as well as the poorest, breeding stock.

It is certain, however, that the run-down condition of many apiaries, and the light

honey crops, are greatly due to negligence in requeening, and that every second, or at the most, every third year, our yards are improved by requeening, and that every bee-keeper who wishes and is working for success in its highest sense, should realize the importance of keeping up the standard of his queens, making a careful study of the methods that will produce, in his case, best results.

There is opportunity for varying shades of opinion with regard to the matter of requeening. Something depends upon the quality of the stock. If a colony can be requeened with a queen of better stock, and the requeening can be done without interruption of brood-rearing, then one can hardly requeen too often.

Something depends upon one's plan of management. That excellent bee-keeper, M. A. Gill, instead of rearing his own queens, buys them by the hundred every year. In that case he de-

American Bee Journal

I have just hived a swarm, and am proud of it. The swarm came out about 1 o'clock, just as I had finished dressing for a reception at 2 o'clock, and my good man away from home for the day. It was a warm day, my lawn waist was very thin, and my hands and arms bare, but I could not see that beautiful swarm get away, so I got a hat and bee-veil over my head, got out a hive which was all ready, picked up an empty box, and went for them. They fortunately clustered low down.

By this time my neighbor, Mrs. F., also got interested, and with only a veil for protection, very kindly took a hand. We had to crawl through two fences to get to them, when Mrs. F. held the box and I knocked them off the branch into it, getting nearly all in, then started for the hive, Mrs. F. carrying the box. Going through the first fence she caught her foot in the wire, and down she went, bees and all, only the box kept right side up; but the shaking up so irritated the bees that they began scolding at such rough treatment, boiling up the sides of the box, flying in the air, crawling on our hands and arms, and over my thinly-clad shoulders. But what worried me most was that I was afraid Mrs. F. would get a few stings. I had forgotten, for the moment, about myself, so I grasped the box to get the bees to the hive, found I could not get through the fence, and had to go around by the road about 100 feet further; but at last reaching the hive, and dumping them in front of it, I took a piece of grapevine to push them along, and made them understand where I wanted them to go. They were soon happily settled, and the whole job finished as good as their master himself could have done it.

After bathing my heated face and hands, I was ready for my company. Neither of us got a sting, which all goes to show that "some things can be done as well as others."

Mr. P. has labeled that hive "The Ladies' Colony," and says the honey they are storing all goes to the two brave women who saved the swarm. Let us hope they will bring in plenty.

(Mrs.) G. P. PRANKARD.
Ridgefield Park, N. J., July 5.

Let us hope to hear at the close of the season what "The Ladies' Colony" has done.

A Mellifluous Sentence

That popular writer, Kate Douglass Wiggin, in a story in Scribner's, shows her knowledge as to the preferences of the bee in the following beautiful sentence:

"Back of the barn, and encroaching on the edge of the hay-field, was a grove of sweet clover whose white feathery tips fairly bent under the assaults of the bees, while banks of aromatic mint and thyme drank in the sunshine and sent it out again into the summer air warm and deliciously odorous."

Getting Subscriptions at Fairs.

The season of annual fairs will soon be here. Perhaps some of our readers would like to take subscriptions for the American Bee Journal at their local fairs. If so, kindly write us for terms and sample copies (telling how many wanted). We would like to have one or more representatives at each fair



Conducted by MORLEY PETTIT, Villa Nova, Ont.

Winter Flights a Benefit to Cel-lared Bees

MR. PETTIT:—I am satisfied that the winter flight I gave my bees did them good. They quieted down nicely after the flight and all came through alive and strong. One colony deserted the hive during the first flight and went in with others, and one became queenless early. Out of 61 colonies put in in the fall, there are 59 strong to-day. One swarmed May 15. I am sure winter flights are beneficial when the bees get so uneasy; but the trouble is, we so seldom have weather suitable.

GEO. A. HOWARD.

Lynden, Ont., May 28.

I am convinced that in winters like the last, where bees become uneasy through continued warm weather, to carry them out on a suitable day and give them a cleansing flight would be a great benefit. They should probably be put in again the same or the next evening, to avoid their starting a lot of brood. This can easily be done because it is very unusual to have more than a day or two of flying weather in a Canadian winter. Such a winter as last may not come again for 20 years; but no opportunity to learn lessons by experience should be let slip.

Dysentery in Bees

Praxis Bienenzucht contains a long article on the subject by Dr. Follemus, of Hamburg. He says that the first cause of this distemper is thirst, the second is poor ventilation, and the third neglect on the part of the bee-keeper. The amount of water in honey varies according to the season. In a dry season it will contain only from 16 to 18 percent water; in

a wet season the average will run from 21 to 23 percent. In wintering, honey of the former consistency will cause thirst much sooner than the latter. If a winter follows with variable temperature the bees will be more restless than in the even temperature, and this restlessness increases thirst. He tells of his experiments along this line, and recommends sprinkling the bees with luke-warm water as a remedy. Speaking of poor ventilation as the cause of dysentery, he blames too much packing, and the leaving of too small an entrance, thus shutting out the pure air, which he considers as essential for bees as for any other living creature.

Some top or rear ventilation is necessary. About winter flights, the writer says the general belief is that the first cleansing flight will prevent thirst and dysentery, the latter may sometimes be the case, but not always the former, if the ground is frozen. On the first bright day they will take flight, cleanse themselves in the air, and then drop down on the ground for a drink; here a great many will find their death; they will get chilled and not be able to rise again. If the bees were watered in their hive this would not occur. They would not alight, but would fly back directly to their hive again.—*Mail and Empire.*

This would seem to recommend for winter thin honey, uniform temperature, watering bees in the hive, and pure air. These may all be orthodox enough except the thin honey, which, in theory, is right because it gives the bees more water, but in practise conveys a greater evil—its unripe condition adds danger of becoming sour.

Moisture in a cellar is all right where the hive has good, porous top-packing and top ventilation, and the cellar is cool enough to promote a change of air in the hive.



The "Old Reliable" as seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

FATHER LANGSTROTH AND TRUTHFUL BIOGRAPHY.

Great humorists are apt to be sorrowful men at heart, when you get down to it. Their success at fun is the result of a desperate struggle against depres-

sion of spirit. In like manner it would seem the jollity of Langstroth when in one of his phases was his form of fighting off the opposite phase—a phase in which no smile could be seen for long, long periods. Glad to see our grand

American Bee Journal

old man portrayed with such apparent honesty as he is on page 600. The reason our biographies are more fictitious than our fictions is sometimes owing to a lack of this honesty—or the biographer thinks he is exercising a Christian charity when it is rather a weak desire to daub on praise thicker than the subject will bear. Still the wholesale failure of biographies seems to need more explanation. Most of the characteristic things which define a life and make it differ from millions of others get left out. Why? The biographer wants the reader to take a very exalted view; and he thinks that if the characteristic things were put in, it would be fatal to hero worship. After all, perhaps he fears mostly for himself, lest his book should not sound like *literature*.

RETURNING BUNCHED SWARMS.

With me mixed bees are very apt to ball all their queens. C. W. Dayton expects the same in his locality in California. But (unless we have been treated to a vast deal of silly dope in print) that is not the case in all yards. I would not like to recommend a method that tends to get queens balled if they are to be used again. If one is willing to sacrifice the queens, all right. The Dayton method of returning mixed bees to their own hives looks promising. But don't be too sure you will like it until you have tried it in your own yard. The trouble most to be feared is that they will, even when let out slowly, insist on all going to the same hive. My usage with big tangles has been to take them in a bushel basket (or several of them) and then put the right quantity in front of each original hive with a scoop. I think (but do not know) that many of those put wrong go to their right homes next day. Long ago I used to hive fractions of big mixed bunches on a frame of young brood. Have quit that. Pretty sure to swarm 10 or 12 days later; often get away to the woods when you are not watching; and all your fuss results in a remnant nearly worthless. Page 613.

BEE-KEEPING IN JAPAN.

The experiences of T. B. Blow settled in Japan are certainly interesting. Frame hives and foundation and civilized treatment for 2 years and yet no surplus—apparently because Japanese bees are too small and too lazy. Better they pick out somewhere a locality with good floral resources and then import some Italian bees and start them in it. With the oil-producing fields of mustard and rape on one side, and the flower gardens of a big city on the other side, Italian bees ought to make a "go" of it, one would say. At the University apiary at Notre Dame, Ind., they succeed in getting early surplus. With the milder climate of Japan somebody ought to succeed in getting surplus from those great rape and mustard fields, even if they do bloom pretty early in the season. Page 613.

FEEDING BEES A BAKED HEN.

I had supposed feeding bees a baked hen was modern nonsense, and originated in our country. It seems it is European, and presumably ancient.

Almost glad. Fear the modern writers' palliation of it has almost as much nonsense as the original hum. Page 616.

MOVING BEES WITH OPEN HIVE-ENTRANCES.

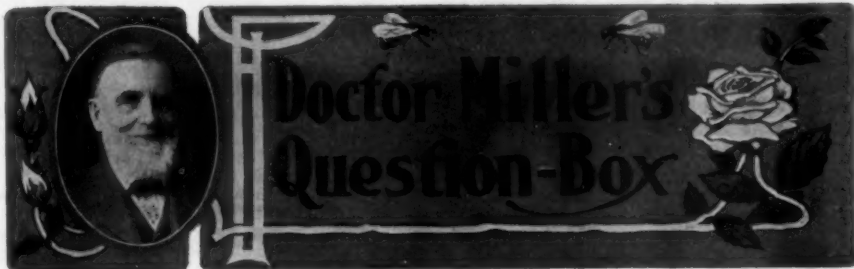
Mr. Holtermann speaks rather hotly against moving bees with entrances open. With not more than 3 or 4 hives in a light wagon, one man to drive and one with a lighted smoker, I think it's a very nice way—much better than keeping them prisoners; but with a whole load of bees and only one man,

I think I never encouraged so risky an attempt as that.

He's right that bees do not exactly consider themselves prisoners when there is a portico screened in front, and the ordinary entrance wide open.

BRYAN'S NOT A BAD CASE OF BEE-FEVER.

And so Bryan has \$5.00 worth of bees, as per assessor's books. Glad he's a bee-keeper; but evidently the bee-fever has not fully claimed him as its own hitherto, else he would have more bees than that. Page 614.



Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to
DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.
Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

Moth-Worms in Section-Honey

1. What do you advise me to do with sections of honey damaged by moth-worms? Will sulphur fumes injure the honey? How can I prevent further damage?
2. Is there any preventive? NEW YORK.

ANSWERS.—1. Sulphur fumes will destroy the wax-worms, and that will prevent further damage. It will not hurt the honey, but too much of it will give a green tinge to the comb.

2. I don't know of any preventive, unless it be to keep Italian bees. I used to fumigate my sections of honey a week or so after taking them off the hives, and then again 2 or 3 weeks later; but since I have mostly Italian blood I do not need to fumigate.

A Swarming Experience

1. I have a little experience to relate. On June 23 a colony of bees attempted to swarm, but the queen did not go with them, and they returned to the hive. I examined and found the queen, also 6 or 8 queen-cells. I examined them 3 days later and found all the cells torn down. They had a case of sections but had not worked in them at all. I thought they would after this freak of swarming, but they did not do a thing. On Aug. 17 they swarmed "good and proper," nearly depleting the old hive of bees which contained plenty of empty comb in which they could have stored pounds of honey. I examined the old hive and found 2 capped queen-cells, which I removed. I hived the swarm on 4 empty combs, then the next day gave them the frames of brood from the old hive. They have been very busy since. The strange thing to me is why they swarmed at this late date. There were no bee-moths or worms in the hive to cause them to leave. There was no flow of honey at this time, as they did not store a single pound of surplus honey this season. Did you ever have, or hear of, any experience of this kind?

OIO.

ANSWER.—While such an occurrence is not an every-day affair, it is by no means very uncommon. When preparations for swarming are made, and the yield of honey becomes discouraging, sometimes they give up swarming, and sometimes they don't. The case in June was one when they did, and the case in August was one when they didn't. Although no

surplus was being stored, the bees were probably getting enough for their daily needs and a little more. When bees are getting a little more than they use each day, they are just as likely to swarm as when honey is coming in a flood. If there were only 2 queen-cells present, it looks like a case of intended superseding. The old queen may have failed, and 3 queen-cells were started. When the young queen emerged from the first of these, the bees may have been in the humor of swarming, and bees with a virgin queen are not so conservative about swarming as those with a laying queen. Bees are rather freaky things, anyway.

Eyes of the Bee

How many eyes has a honey-bee?
WEST VIRGINIA.

ANSWER.—I don't know; they don't all have the same number. For the sake of making the count easier, we may say the worker has 3 simple and 2 compound eyes, each of the compound eyes being made up of a number of facets; but really each facet is a separate eye. Cowan says: "There is great variation in the number of facets in the compound eyes of bees. In the worker the lowest is given as 3500, whereas we have ourselves found as many as 5000." Drones have more than either queen or worker.

Saving Bees Intended for Killing—Cleaning Section-Honey

1. What would be the cheapest way to winter bees intended to be killed for their honey, but I want to save them. My employer buys them in boxes, etc., kills them and sells the honey, takes the money and buys more, and does pretty well at it. He has 200 colonies here at home. Can we profitably save those bees?

2. How many cases of 24 sections does your best hand clean in a day? What should be an average day's work for an average hand? One person claimed he had cleaned and cased 40 cases in a day.
COLORADO.

ANSWERS.—1. In Germany, I judge from advertisements, quite a business is made in the fall of selling bees from which their

American Bee Journal

combs and honey have been taken ("naked colonies," they call them), and these bees are then fed up for winter. If it can be done there, it seems it might be done here. It will make quite a difference whether you have combs for the bees or whether they have to build their own combs. I know of but two things you can use for feeding—honey and sugar. Either will do; it's a question of relative cost. A syrup of 5 pounds of sugar and 2 of water will take the place of about 7 pounds of honey, so the question as to which to use will be settled by the answer to the question: Which costs less, 5 pounds of sugar or 7 pounds of honey? If there is any sort of danger of foul brood in the honey, then it would be better to take the sugar, even at greater cost.

I don't know whether you can profitably save such bees. You must figure on it. Figure how much it will cost for the bees and the feed, divide that among the number of colonies likely to remain after the bees have been wintered and springed, and then see whether that's less or more than the price for which you can buy colonies in the spring.

2. Three years ago my assistant, Miss Wilson, scraped 2016 sections in a day, doing all the work of taking out of supers, etc. I don't know whether she ever did more in a day. I don't know what an average day's work for an average hand would be—perhaps 1000. I am talking now about sections cleaned in the best style. Of course, more could be done if they were not so well cleaned. More could be done, too, where glue is less troublesome. I have little doubt there are those in Colorado who would do more than 40 cases of 24 sections each, or 960 sections in a day; for there are some very bright people in Colorado, and some nicely cleaned sections come from there.

Swarming—Cleaning Out Bait-Sections

J. C. Armstrong wants my diagnosis of that case of swarming, page 759, the queen being found dead when the swarm issued and returned, and the swarm issuing with another queen the next day. It may have been a case of supersedure, as he suggests; or it may have been a case of regular swarming in which the bees attempted to swarm on the sealing of the first cell, but failed on account of the queen being clipped. Then when the queen continued to thwart their desires, they worried her to death, or possibly allowed the first emerging virgin to dispose of her.

He doesn't know how I keep from candying the unfinished sections I keep over for baits. Bless your heart, Mr. Armstrong, I don't keep them from candying; there's nothing in them to candy. Just as soon as convenient after they're taken off, I get the bees to clean them out.

C. C. M.

Oilcloth Under Hive-Cover—No Sign of Robbing—Honey-Dew

1. I have read so much about oilcloth under the cover, but it seems to me it will sag so there will be no bee-space above the frames. How is it used? I use 8-frame dovetailed hives with Hoffman self-spacing frames, and Excelsior cover.

2. Is it always a sure sign of robbing when the bees that come out crawl up the side of the hive before flying?

3. How can I tell honey-dew in the combs?

IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. An oil-cloth under the cover will sag, and generally nothing is done to prevent its sagging, although when desired a strip of wood may be used to keep it above the top-bars at the middle. Oilcloth covers are, I think, not nearly so much used as formerly. I have not used them for many years, preferring a flat cover directly over the top-bars, which leaves a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch space between top-bars and cover.

2. Not at all. I'm not sure that a robber-bee is any more likely to do that than an honest bee. Where an entrance is considera-

bly choked with grass, I've seen all the bees of the colony crawl up the front of the hive before taking flight.

3. I don't know; you must learn to tell it just as you must learn to tell honey from different plants.



Pretty Good Season

I keep a few bees for pleasure, and am having plenty of good honey. I had 7 colonies, spring count. I got 1 new swarm, and will get 300 pounds of fine honey to extract. The season is pretty good. It was almost too cool during the white clover season.

Kansas City, Mo., July 26. GEO. HEIST.

Honey-Flow Just Opening

Our honey-flow is just opening, which is a great relief to most of us bee-keepers, as we now can stop feeding. My colonies came to the flow in fine shape, so I look for a nice surplus, if nothing sets in to hinder the bees from gathering.

We have had two fine rains since my last letter, and from all appearances will have some more before long.

JULIUS HAPPEL.

Evansville, Ind., July 26.

Not More than Half a Crop

I have 20 colonies of Italian bees and 1 colony of hybrids. They are working on heartsease and Spanish-needle. The honey-crop so far is not more than half of an average one.

DR. J. T. BLANK.

Elk City, Kans., Aug. 30.

Good Honey Crop in Missouri

My 30 colonies of bees have done extra-well this season. Some have already over 100 pounds of white clover honey. They are now commencing on early fall flowers. I think Missouri will have a tremendous crop. The local market here is flooded with honey selling at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. I will report at the end of the season.

A. E. PATTON.

Bower Mill, Mo., July 30.

Crop Less Than in 10 Years

My honey crop is less this year than it has been in 10 years before. I will have about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a crop. It has been too wet. It has rained here nearly every day since June 1. Bee-keeping looks very gloomy in this locality. The lumberman's ax has felled nearly all tulip and basswood, which were our main sources of honey.

G. W. WILCOX.

Cades Cove, Tenn., July 23.

Swarms That Got Away

A swarm of bees went to the woods yesterday, after staying 2 whole days and parts of 3 others. Swarms have been comparatively few this year—but the percent of them that got away has been (I think) the largest I ever knew.

E. E. HASTY.

Toledo, Ohio, July 31.

A Little Experience

I bought 3 colonies last fall, and in the spring one was queenless. I set them on a platform about 12 feet long, one on each end, and one in the center, facing southeast. Then I overhauled the queenless colony, when the bees formed in a line on the platform and marched to the western colony, which had only a few bees, but a nice queen, and took

possession. This line was from 5 to 10 inches wide, 4 feet long, and so close together that you could not see the boards under them. I now have 4 colonies of bees—3 good ones and 1 with 2 supers and a hive on it, which is solid full of bees. This I plan to divide and give a new queen. I have had an untested queen that has filled 8 frames with brood in about 10 days, and have not had a single swarm. Isn't this doing well for green hands?

W. H. BOWDEN.

Golden Ridge, Maine, July 25.

Fine Honey-Flow in Mexico

We are having a fine honey-flow and it has been good for the last month. Bees are swarming in fine shape. They did not do much swarming in the spring on account of drouth.

Aldama, Mex., Aug. 28. WM. WINKLER.

Poor Honey Crop in Colorado

The honey-flow is just coming to a close here. I have been in Colorado since the first part of June, and find the bees and honey-flow much different from the white clover region of Iowa. The flow has been much slower than at home—mostly from alfalfa; and my employer is well satisfied with his crop, although it is usually reported poor. The bees here are not nearly so cross as at home, nor so bad about robbing.

Rifle, Colo., Aug. 27.

JOHN STOTTS.

Bee-Paralysis and Good Honey-Flow

On page 721, Mr. H. A. Smith says: "There is one thing which makes me doubtful about the trouble being paralysis. All the literature I can find on the subject says that it will disappear with the good honey-flow, but in my case the thing increased with the honey-flow."

Will Mr. Smith cite volume and page where it is said that paralysis disappears with a good honey-flow? Is he not possibly confusing it with foul brood?

E. V. PAGAN.

Poor Year for Honey

This has been a poor year for honey in this locality. My bees were short on stores last spring, owing to the open winter, and some of them have been doing nothing but getting in shape for another winter, or for a possible fall flow which we may get.

The early season was too dry for white clover, which is our main stand-by here. My normal colonies will not average more than 35 pounds of comb honey, so far.

Essex, Iowa, July 24.

LYMAN NORTH.

More Bee-Talk, More Honey Sold

I see Mr. Davenport is out again looking forward. If the United States could produce 10 times as much honey as it does, it would sell 10 times better, and it would then be known, and be a staple article.

I am telling everybody how to handle bees, that will listen to it. Last fall I spoke in Portland on bee-keeping. This spring I was again called to give a lecture on bees—how to handle them to produce the most honey—and the more I talk, the better market I get for what I have to sell. Look what a lot of syrup there is sold. There is plenty of room for 10 times the honey now produced. A few years ago the little honey that was produced here was sold at 6 cents a pound. Now I am getting 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, and sometimes more, and sit right at home waiting till they call for it, and I sell a ton quicker now than 100 pounds at 6 cents years ago. Some say they get twice as much honey after hearing my way of handling bees. The more I talk bees and honey, the more I can sell.

I have no use for any non-swarming device. Nine swarms in 3 years is the record with me for 30 colonies—not more than to keep us jolly, and hardly that.

O. K. RICH.

Grays River, Wash., July 30.

American Bee Journal

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The Southern Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 11 and 12, 1906, during the State Fair, on the Fair Grounds. All interested are invited to attend.

JUDSON HEARD, Sec. and Treas.

J. J. WILDER, Pres.

National in Texas.—The National Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual convention Nov. 8, 9, and 10, 1906, in San Antonio, Texas. These dates occur at a time when the Texas Fair is in progress, and low rates will be in force, locally, for several hundreds of miles out of San Antonio, and, at the same time, there will be home-seekers' rates available from other parts of the country.

Flint, Mich. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

The Western Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the Court House (County Court room) at Galesburg, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 20, 1906. We have had such a very poor honey year that many are discouraged, but remember we have all the more need for a good, lively convention. The dry year of 1901 was followed by two exceptionally good years for bee-keepers. None of us was ready for them. Let's get all the information we can, and get ready for the good years that are coming. Messrs. C. P. Dadant, George W. York and J. Q. Smith have promised to be with us, and you will all be made welcome if you come. Don't miss this convention. Come and bring your wives with you. Meeting begins at 9 a.m. and lasts all day.

J. E. JOHNSON, Pres.

E. D. WOODS, Sec.

Missouri.—The annual meeting of the Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Circuit Court Room at Marshall, Mo., Oct. 2 and 3, 1906. All bee-keepers are invited to attend and to join the Association. This is going to be an important meeting, as steps in preparing for the canvass of the State in the interest of the foul-brood bill to be brought before our Legislature at its session next January are to be considered. Elaborate preparations are being made by the Saline County Bee-Keepers' Club for the reception of bee-keepers, and badges are being prepared, and will be sent to all those applying for them to the undersigned Secretary, or to Mr. M. E. Tribble, at Marshall, Mo., Secretary of the Saline County Bee-Keepers' Club, to facilitate the reception committee in taking care of the bee-keepers on arrival of the trains. Hotel accommodations can be obtained at reasonable rates, or board and lodging can be secured at 50 or 75 cents per day at private boarding houses, for those who will write to Mr. Tribble, asking him to arrange for them. There are over 41,000 bee-keepers in Missouri. Let there be 1000 of them at Marshall, Oct. 2 and 3.

ROBERT A. HOLEKAMP, Sec.

4263 Virginia St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seeds of Honey-Plants

Seven heads Turnips, Motherwort, Catnip at 5c per package, postpaid; 24-lb. Shipping Cases complete with glass, 14c each.

H. S. DUBY, the Bee-Man, St. Anne, Ill.

26A13t

Please mention the Bee Journal.

Queens Italian Queens

Golden and Leather-Colored

One Untested Queen, 50c; 6 for \$3.75. One Tested Queen, 75c; 6 for \$4.00. Safe arrival guaranteed.

JOHN LEININGER

R.F.D. No. 4, FT. JENNINGS, OHIO.
29Dtf Please mention the Bee Journal.

"The continuous advertiser gets the bulk of the business, because others are not advertising, and he is."

"If Goods are wanted Quick, send to Ponder"



BEE-SUPPLIES

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

Everything used by Bee-Keepers.

POUDER'S HONEY-JARS.

Prompt Service.

Low Freight Rates.

Catalog Free.

BEESWAX WANTED

I pay highest market price for beeswax, delivered here, at any time, cash or trade. Make small shipments by express; large shipments by freight, always being sure to attach your name to the package. My large illustrated catalog is free. I shall be glad to send it to you.

EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT

During September I will offer a discount of 7 percent on Supplies for next season's use. In October the discount will be 6 percent. Cash must accompany order.

WALTER S. POUDEUR

513-515 Massachusetts Ave.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

and Cuba.

All our Special Offers always apply only to the U. S. and its possessions, Canada, Mexico

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

If you want the advantage of these special prices. If more of the same kind of Queens are wanted, order at these prices during September and October: 3 for \$2.00; 6 for \$3.75; 12 for \$7.00. Now is the time to re-queen. Or, we will send 1 Queen Free as a Premium to any subscriber (whose own subscription is paid up at least to the end of 1906), for sending us \$1.00 and the name and address of a NEW subscriber for 1 year. A free sample of the Weekly American Bee Journal on request; or a "trial trip" of 3 months (13 copies), sent for only 20 cents. Regular price is \$1 a year. Address.

No. 1 The Bee Journal a year with Dr. Miller's cloth-bound "40 Years Among the Bees" (book alone \$1)—both for \$1.60.

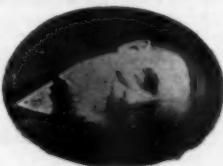


No. 2 The Bee Journal a year with Doolittle's cloth-bound "Scientific Queen-Rearing" (book alone, \$1)—\$1.60.

DR. MILLER

(To either New or Renewal Subscribers.)

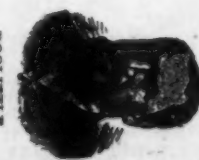
DOOLITTLE



A 75c Book and a 75c Queen for 25c each when taken with the American Bee Journal as offered below:

Cloth-bound Dollar Books for 60 cents each

ALSO



Bee-Keepers

If you want Sections that you can put a full sheet of foundation in 4 sections at once; or any other Bee-Supplies, send for Catalog to

20Atf

A. COPPIN, Wenona, Ill.

WE SELL ROOT'S GOODS IN MICHIGAN Let us quote you prices on Sections, Hives, Foundation, etc., as we can save you time and freight. Beeswax Wanted for Cash.

M. H. HUNT & SON, BELL BRANCH, WAYNE CO., MICH

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

American Bee Journal

Fire Sale of Bee and Poultry Supplies

Come or send and **Save 25 to 50 Percent** on slightly damaged goods.

New Lewis Goods at Factory Prices, by Return Freight.

Any bee-keeper living within a reasonable distance of Chicago can make money on any Supplies he may need now or later, by coming to Chicago and looking over the goods that we selected out after the fire. Better order quick, if you want any of the goods we are selling at 25 to 50 percent reduction.

Send for list of Slightly Damaged Goods to select from at Reduced Prices.

Golden Italian or Red Clover Queens by return mail. Untested, 75c; Select Untested Queens, \$1; Tested, \$1.25; Select Tested, \$2.25. Full Colonies in up-to-date hives, and Nuclei, for sale.

H. M. ARND, Proprietor, York Honey and Bee-Supply Co. (Not Inc.)

Long Distance Telephone, North 1559. 191 AND 193 SUPERIOR ST. CHICAGO, ILL.
(Three blocks north and one block east of our old location.)



Golden Italian Queens

or bright 3-banded Queens
mated to bright 3-banded Drones.

Bred to the highest standard of honey-gathering and hardiness. No disease. Quality, promptness, safe arrival and absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

	1 Queen	2 Queens	4 Queens	6 Queens
Untested	\$.60	\$1.20	\$2.40	\$3.60
Tested (or Warranted Tested)	1.00	1.90	3.75	5.50

Select Tested (for breeding purposes) \$2.00 each—no discount.
It is not mine to command your favors—I'll do more, I'll merit them. May I ask a trial order?

CHAS. M. DARROW—R.F.D. No. 1—Box 19—Milo, Mo.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

31Atf

Choice Queens

Caucasians—Untested, 75c; Tested, \$1.00.
Italians and Carniolans—Untested, 60c; Tested, 75c. A postal card will bring my circular and full price-list for 1906.

CHAS. KOEPPEN,

26A13t FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

Queens By Return Mail

Queens from our fine strain of 3-band Italians will not disappoint you; bees are gentle and the best of honey-gatherers. Queens are large and prolific, and every one guaranteed. Untested, 50c, \$6 per doz. Tested, \$1 each.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO.

19Atf LOREAUVILLE, Iberia Co., LA.
Mention Bee Journal when writing.

IF YOU WANT TO KEEP POSTED
UPON THE

GREATEST : POLITICAL : QUESTION
OF THE DAY, YOU MUST READ

The Defender

the NATIONAL EXPONENT of the PROHIBITION
MOVEMENT. 16 pages, weekly; illustrated.
To New Subscribers, 50 cents for one year.

WILLIAM P. F. FERGUSON

Editor and Publisher

400 WEST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
35Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

"It is continuous advertising
that impresses the public
with the stability of a firm."

The Frisco is the Line

To take to the Bee-Keepers' Convention. First-class equipment all the way. Through service from Chicago to San Antonio with exception of change at St. Louis. You run through the beautiful Ozarks over this scenic line to the Southwest. The convention is held at San Antonio in November; the weather is delightful; it is just the time to see this great section at its best.



For additional information write:

W. H. RICHARDSON, General Passenger Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

QUEENS

BY RETURN MAIL

Golden or Leather-Colored
Italian

A few unsolicited testimonials showing what Quirin's queens are doing:

Our folks say that your queens are extra-fine.
The A. L. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

We have good reports from your stock from time to time.
George W. York & Co., Chicago, Ill.

On every hand I hear good words of Quirin's queens.
B. S. K. Bennett, Los Angeles, Calif.

Your queens did finely. It was one I purchased last year that gave me over 600 pounds of honey.
J. L. Gandy, Humboldt, Nebr.

The breeder is surely a very fine one; her daughters do grandly.
Campbell & West, Hartstown, Pa.

I had a queen of you last year which produced bees that beat anything ever seen in this part of the country.
E. L. Messenger, New Haven, Conn.

The nuclei you sent J. A. Adams did just splendidly. Each colony stored at least 75 pounds of honey.
F. P. Merritt, 13 Breckenridge St., Lexington, Ky.

A few years ago I bought a queen from you which proved to be the best I had for years.
H. C. Shirley,

Cashier of Liberty Bank, Liberty, S. C.

I have had the pleasure of seeing the results of your queens at Mr. George W. Stanley's apiary, at Scumetown, Ky., and that is why I am ordering this half dozen.
C. W. Brenner, Newburg, Ind.

I bought a queen from a neighbor last year who said he got her from you. She made for me 193 sections of honey after July 4—the best my other queens did was 64 sections.
C. E. Woodington, St. Anne, Ill.

With great respect I write to you in regard to your dealing and queens. If you want any references you can refer to me, as I can't recommend you too highly. Your queens are the best I ever saw. I have one hive of bees among my 45 colonies containing a queen from you that \$50 will not buy.
Morris Coon, Route 2, Locke, N. Y.

Prices balance of season	1	6	12
Select queens	75	\$4.00	\$7.00
Tested queens	1.00	5.00	9.00
Select tested queens	1.50	8.00	15.00
Breeders	3.00	15.00	
Straight 5 band breeders	5.00		

Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed of all queens. Any queen not satisfactory may be returned any time inside of sixty days and another will be sent gratis.

Address all orders to

Quirin-the-Queen-Breeder

BELLEVUE, OHIO

33Dtf This ad. appears every two weeks.

DOOLITTLE & CLARK

WILL SEND QUEENS

BY RETURN MAIL

the remainder of the season at the following prices:

Untested	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$9.00
Select Tested	1.50	4.00	14.00
Tested (1905 rearing)	2.50		
Select Breeding	5.00		
Extra Select Breeding	10.00		

NOW IS THE TIME TO REQUEEN.

Borodino, Onon. Co., New York
17Dtf Please mention the Bee Journal.

Moore's Long-Tongues and Golden Queens

Select Untested, 75c; 6 for \$4; 12 for \$7.50.
Tested, \$1.25; 6 for \$6; 12 for \$11. Best Breeders, \$2.50. Safe arrival guaranteed.

W. H. RAILS, Orange, Calif.

29D6t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Please mention Bee Journal
when writing advertisers.

American Bee Journal

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The Southern Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 11 and 12, 1906, during the State Fair, on the Fair Grounds. All interested are invited to attend.

JUDSON HEARD, Sec. and Treas.
J. J. WILDER, Pres.

National in Texas.—The National Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual convention Nov. 8, 9, and 10, 1906, in San Antonio, Texas. These dates occur at a time when the Texas Fair is in progress, and low rates will be in force, locally, for several hundreds of miles out of San Antonio, and, at the same time, there will be home-seekers' rates available from other parts of the country.

Flint, Mich. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

The Western Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the Court House (County Court room) at Galesburg, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 20, 1906. We have had such a very poor honey year that many are discouraged, but remember we have all the more need for a good, lively convention. The dry year of 1901 was followed by two exceptionally good years for bee-keepers. None of us was ready for them. Let's get all the information we can, and get ready for the good years that are coming. Messrs. C.P. Dadant, George W. York and J. Q. Smith have promised to be with us, and you will all be made welcome if you come. Don't miss this convention. Come and bring your wives with you. Meeting begins at 9 a.m. and lasts all day.

J. E. JOHNSON, Pres.
E. D. WOODS, Sec.

Missouri.—The annual meeting of the Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Circuit Court Room at Marshall, Mo., Oct. 2 and 3, 1906. All bee-keepers are invited to attend and to join the Association. This is going to be an important meeting, as steps in preparing for the canvass of the State in the interest of the foul-brood bill to be brought before our Legislature at its session next January are to be considered. Elaborate preparations are being made by the Saline County Bee-Keepers' Club for the reception of bee-keepers, and badges are being prepared, and will be sent to all those applying for them to the undersigned Secretary, or to Mr. M. E. Tribble, at Marshall, Mo., Secretary of the Saline County Bee-Keepers' Club, to facilitate the reception committee in taking care of the bee-keepers on arrival of the trains. Hotel accommodations can be obtained at reasonable rates, or board and lodging can be secured at 50 or 75 cents per day at private boarding houses, for those who will write to Mr. Tribble, asking him to arrange for them. There are over 41,000 bee-keepers in Missouri. Let there be 1000 of them at Marshall, Oct. 2 and 3.

ROBERT A. HOLEKAMP, Sec.

4263 Virginia St., St. Louis, Mo.

Seeds of Honey-Plants

Seven heads Turnips, Motherwort, Catnip at 5c per package, postpaid; 24-lb. Shipping Cases complete with glass, 14c each.

H. S. DUBY, the Bee-Man, St. Anne, Ill.

26A13t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Queens Italian Queens

Golden and Leather-Colored

One Untested Queen, 50c; 6 for \$2.75. One Tested Queen, 75c; 6 for \$4.00. Safe arrival guaranteed.

JOHN LEININGER

R.F.D. No. 4, FT. JENNINGS, OHIO.
29Dtf Please mention the Bee Journal.

"The continuous advertiser gets the bulk of the business, because others are not advertising, and he is."

"If Goods are wanted Quick, send to Ponder"



BEE-SUPPLIES

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

Everything used by Bee-Keepers.
POUDER'S HONEY-JARS. Prompt Service.
Low Freight Rates. Catalog Free.

BEE-SWAX WANTED

I pay highest market price for beeswax, delivered here, at any time, cash or trade. Make small shipments by express; large shipments by freight, always being sure to attach your name to the package. My large illustrated catalog is free. I shall be glad to send it to you.

EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT During September I will offer a discount of 7 percent on Supplies for next season's use. In October the discount will be 6 percent. Cash must accompany order.

WALTER S. POUDER

513-515 Massachusetts Ave.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SPECIAL OFFERS for Sept. and Oct. ONLY

Cloth-bound Dollar Books
for 60 cents each

ALSO

A 75c Book and a 75c Queen for 25c each
when taken with the American Bee Journal as
offered below:

DR. MILLER

(To either New or Renewal Subscribers.)

No. 1 The Bee Journal a year with Dr. Miller's cloth-bound "40 Years Among the Bees" (book alone \$1)—both for \$1.60.

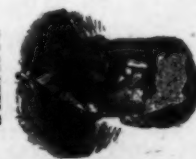
No. 2 The Bee Journal a year with Doolittle's cloth-bound "Scientific Queen-Rearing" (book alone, \$1)—\$1.60.



No. 3 The Bee Journal a year with Doolittle's leatherette-bound "Scientific Queen-Rearing"—(book alone, 75c)—\$1.25.

No. 4 The Bee Journal a year with a Standard-Bred Italian Honey-Queen (Queen alone, 75c)—\$1.25.

DOOLITTLE



Remember, that each is a separate offer, and must be taken before Nov. 1, 1906. If you want the advantage of these special prices. If more of the same kind of Queens are wanted, order at these prices during September and October: 3 for \$2.00; 6 for \$3.75; 12 for \$7.00. Now is the time to re-queen. Or, we will send 1 Queen free as a Premium to any subscriber (whose own subscription is paid up at least to the end of 1906), for sending us \$1.00 and the name and address of a NEW subscriber for 1 year. A free sample of the Weekly American Bee Journal on request, or a "trial trip" of 3 months (13 copies), sent for only 20 cents. Regular price is \$1 a year. Address, **GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.** All our Special Offers always apply only to the U. S. and its possessions, Canada, Mexico and Cuba.

Bee-Keepers

If you want Sections that you can put a full sheet of foundation in 4 sections at once; or any other Bee-Supplies, send for Catalog to

20Atf

A. COPPIN, Wenona, Ill.

WE SELL ROOT'S GOODS IN MICHIGAN
Let us quote you prices on Sections, Hives, Foundation, etc., as we can save you time and freight. Beeswax Wanted for Cash.

M. H. HUNT & SON,
BELL BRANCH, WAYNE CO., MICH

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

American Bee Journal

Fire Sale of Bee and Poultry Supplies

Come or send and **Save 25 to 50 Percent** on slightly damaged goods.

New Lewis Goods at Factory Prices, by Return Freight.

Any bee-keeper living within a reasonable distance of Chicago can make money on any Supplies he may need now or later, by coming to Chicago and looking over the goods that we selected out after the fire. Better order quick, if you want any of the goods we are selling at 25 to 50 percent reduction.

Send for list of Slightly Damaged Goods to select from at Reduced Prices.

Golden Italian or Red Clover Queens by return mail. Untested, 75c; Select Untested Queens, \$1; Tested, \$1.25; Select Tested, \$2.25. Full Colonies in up-to-date hives, and Nuclei, for sale.

H. M. ARND, Proprietor, York Honey and Bee-Supply Co. (Not Inc.)

Long Distance Telephone, North 1559. 191 AND 193 SUPERIOR ST. CHICAGO, ILL.
(Three blocks north and one block east of our old location.)



Golden Italian Queens

or bright 3-banded Queens
mated to bright 3-banded Drones.

Bred to the highest standard of honey-gathering and hardiness. No disease. Quality, promptness, safe arrival and absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

	1 Queen	2 Queens	4 Queens	6 Queens
Untested	\$.60	\$1.20	\$2.40	\$3.60
Tested (or Warranted Tested)	1.00	1.90	3.75	5.50
Select Tested (for breeding purposes)	\$2.00 each—no discount.			

It is not mine to command your favors—I'll do more, I'll merit them. May I ask a trial order?

CHAS. M. DARROW—R.F.D. No. 1—Box 19—Milo, Mo.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

31A1f

Choice Queens

Caucasians—Untested, 75c; Tested, \$1.00.
Italians and Carniolans—Untested, 60c; Tested, 75c. A postal card will bring my circular and full price-list for 1906.

CHAS. KOEPPEN,

26A13t FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

Queens By Return Mail

Queens from our fine strain of 3-band Italians will not disappoint you; bees are gentle and the best of honey-gatherers. Queens are large and prolific, and every one guaranteed. Untested, 50c, \$6 per doz. Tested, \$1 each.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO.

19A1f LOREAUVILLE, Iberia Co., LA.
Mention Bee Journal when writing.

IF YOU WANT TO KEEP POSTED
UPON THE

GREATEST : POLITICAL : QUESTION
OF THE DAY, YOU MUST READ

The Defender

the NATIONAL EXPONENT of the PROHIBITION
MOVEMENT. 16 pages, weekly; illustrated.
To New Subscribers, 50 cents for one year.

WILLIAM P. F. FERGUSON

Editor and Publisher

400 WEST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
35A1f Please mention the Bee Journal.

"It is continuous advertising
that impresses the public
with the stability of a firm."

The Frisco is the Line

To take to the Bee-Keepers' Convention. First-class equipment all the way. Through service from Chicago to San Antonio with exception of change at St. Louis. You run through the beautiful Ozarks over this scenic line to the Southwest. The convention is held at San Antonio in November; the weather is delightful; it is just the time to see this great section at its best.



For additional information write:

W. H. RICHARDSON, General Passenger Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

QUEENS

BY RETURN MAIL

Golden or Leather-Colored
Italian

A few unsolicited testimonials showing
what Quirin's queens are doing:

Our folks say that your queens are extra-fine.

The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

We have good reports from your stock from time to time.

George W. York & Co., Chicago, Ill.

On every hand I hear good words of Quirin's queens.

B. S. K. Bennett, Los Angeles, Calif.

Your queens did finely. It was one I purchased last year that gave me over 600 pounds of honey.

J. L. Gandy, Humboldt, Nebr.

The breeder is surely a very fine one; her daughters do grandly.

Campbell & West, Hartstown, Pa.

I had a queen of you last year which produced bees that beat anything ever seen in this part of the country.

E. L. Messenger, New Haven, Conn.

The nuclei you sent J. A. Adams did just splendidly. Each colony stored at least 75 pounds of honey.

F. P. Merritt, 13 Brockenridge St., Lexington, Ky.

A few years ago I bought a queen from you which proved to be the best I had for years.

H. C. Shirley,

Cashier of Liberty Bank, Liberty, S. C.

I have had the pleasure of seeing the results of your queens at Mr. George W. Stanley's apiary, at Scuffletown, Ky., and that is why I am ordering this half dozen.

C. W. Brenner, Newburg, Ind.

I bought a queen from a neighbor last year who said he got her from you. She made for me 193 sections of honey after July 4—the best my other queens did was 64 sections.

C. E. Woodington, St. Anne, Ill.

With great respect I write to you in regard to your dealing and queens. If you want any references you can refer to me, as I can't recommend you too highly. Your queens are the best I ever saw. I have one hive of bees among my 45 colonies containing a queen from you that \$50 will not buy.

Morris Coon, Route 2, Locke, N. Y.

Prices balance of season	1	6	12
Select queens.....	75	\$4 00	\$7 00
Tested queens.....	1 00	5 00	9 00
Select tested queens....	1 50	8 00	15 00
Breeders.....	3 00	15 00	
Straight 5 band breeders	5 00		

Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed of all queens. Any queen not satisfactory may be returned any time inside of sixty days and another will be sent gratis.

Address all orders to

Quirin-the-Queen-Breeder

BELLEVUE, OHIO

33D1f This ad. appears every two weeks.

DOOLITTLE & CLARK

WILL SEND QUEENS

BY RETURN MAIL

the remainder of the season at the following prices:

Untested.....	\$ 1.00	\$2.50	\$ 9.00
Select Tested.....	1.50	4.00	14.00
Tested (1905 rearing)....	2.50		
Select Breeding.....	5.00		
Extra Select Breeding...	10.00		

NOW IS THE TIME TO REQUEEN.

Borodino, Onon. Co., New York

17D1f Please mention the Bee Journal.

Moore's Long-Tongues and Golden Queens

Select Untested, 75c; 6 for \$4; 12 for \$7.50.
Tested, \$1.25; 6 for \$6; 12 for \$11. Best
Breeders, \$2.50. Safe arrival guaranteed.

W. H. RAILS, Orange, Calif.

29D6t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Please mention Bee Journal
when writing advertisers.

American Bee Journal

Gloves for Handling

BEES

Something New.
Something You Want.

Our specially prepared Gloves soften the hands and prevent and cure chapped hands. The fabric contains a preparation which prevents the gloves from becoming hard and stiff. We furnish them without armlets or sleeves for using in sweeping, gardening or general housework, driving or outdoor work. They are just the thing for driving in the rain, as they are absolutely waterproof. If worn at night they keep the hands soft and white.

All the points of excellence can not be here enumerated, but they never fail to give the greatest satisfaction. To introduce them, we will send by mail, or with other goods, at the following low prices:

Bee Gloves, long arms, fleece-lined, in two sizes—large for men, small for ladies.35
Men's Gauntlets, fleece-lined.35
Ladies'35
Ladies', unlined, for wearing at night or during doing light housework.40

Early Order Discounts on Bee-Supplies (excepting above and a few other articles) as follows:—

7 percent for cash with order before Oct. 1st	
6 " " " " " " Nov. 1st	
5 " " " " " " Dec. 1st	
4 " " " " " " Jan. 1st	
3 " " " " " " Feb. 1st	

If you haven't our 1905 catalog, send for one and a free copy of the American Bee-Keeper (50c a year). Address,

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The receipts of comb honey are quite large and there is also a good demand for it, so that prices are well maintained at 15¢16¢ for No. 1 to fancy; anything short of these grades is not selling freely and ranges from 1c to 3c per pound less; buckwheat, 12¢; dark grades, 8¢10¢. Extracted, white, 6¢7¢; amber, 6¢7¢; dark, 5¢6¢. Beeswax, 30c. R. A. BURNETT & CO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 20.—The market on honey has not changed much since our last quotation. Bee-keepers seem to be holding their goods expecting large prices. Fancy white comb brings in a retail way 16¢17¢; No. 1, 15¢16¢, with no demand for dark. Extracted white clover, in barrels and cans, brings 6¢7¢; but very little has been offered as yet. Beeswax, 26¢28c. GRIGGS BROS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—Fancy white comb brings 16¢17c readily; No. 1, white, 2c less per pound; the demand is not supplied, but higher prices would decrease the demand. Best grades of extracted honey bring 8¢9c. Good average beeswax sells here at \$33 per 100 pounds. WALTER S. POWDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Advices from different points are rather conflicting in regard to the honey crop this season, and, consequently, there is no market price established. Some new arrivals of comb honey sell at 13¢15c, according to quality, and extracted at 6¢7c. Beeswax firm, 28c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. WM. A. SELSER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—There is a good demand for new crop comb honey, but arrivals are very small as yet, and will continue so for a week or two to come. We quote fancy white at 15c; No. 1 white at 14c; No. 2 white at 12c; it is too early as yet for dark or buckwheat. Extracted is in good demand at 6¢7c for white, 6c for light amber, and 5¢5½c for dark. Southern, common average grade, 50¢55c per gallon; better grades at 60¢65c. Beeswax firm at 30c. HILDEBRATH & SMOLEKEN

CINCINNATI, July 21.—We are having new comb honey to arrive and it finds ready sale; fancy white at 14¢; and No. 1 at 13¢. Extracted, white clover, in barrels, at 7¢; in cans, 8¢; amber, 5¢5½c. Beeswax, 30c. C. H. W. WEBER.

Headquarters for Bee-Supplies

WANTED—HONEY

White Clover Extracted and Comb. Mail sample and state lowest price expected, delivered in Cincinnati. We pay cash on delivery.

Let me book your Order for

QUEENS

bred in separate apiaries, the GOLDEN YELLOWS, CARNI-

ANS, RED CLOVERS and CAUCASIANS.

For prices, refer to my catalog, page 29.

C. H. W. WEBER

CINCINNATI OHIO

Office and Salesrooms, 2146-48 Central Ave. Warehouses, Freeman and Central Aves.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5.—Arrivals of comb and extracted honey are both light at present; we are quoting No. 1 white comb at \$3 per case, and No. 2 at \$2.75 per case, of 24 sections. Extracted is moving at 5¢6c. The demand exceeds the supply just now, but we look for heavier arrivals next week. Beeswax, 25c. C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

DENVER, July 30.—Some small lots of new comb honey coming in now; crop promises to be light. At the present we are selling No. 1 white at \$3.25 per case of 24 sections; No. 2 at \$3. We are paying 24c per pound for clean yellow wax delivered here.

THE COLO. HONEY-PRODUCERS' ASSN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—Fancy and No. 1 comb honey find ready sale at 14¢15c. Shipments arriving daily. Lower grades are not wanted here at any price. There is a good demand for extracted honey; amber in barrels and cans, 5¢6½c; white clover, 6¢8c. (These are our selling prices.) Beeswax, 28¢30c. THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

WANTED

To buy for cash, Fancy Comb and Extracted Honey. R. A. HOLEKAMP, 31A13c 4263 Virginia Ave., St. LOUIS, Mo. Mention Bee Journal when writing.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

When consigning, buying or selling, consult R. A. BURNETT & CO. 199 SOUTH WATER ST. CHICAGO, ILL. Mention Bee Journal when writing.

Jelly Tumblers at Reduced Prices

YOU CAN DOUBLE YOUR MONEY from your honey crop by using JELLY-TUMBLERS OF CORRECT STYLE, as containers and keeping your market supplied. No other glass so economical. Write for quotations. OREL L. HERSHISER, 301 Huntington Avenue, - BUFFALO, N. Y. 34A4t Please mention the Bee Journal.

WANTED

To hear from parties with their lowest cash price, delivered here, for fancy comb honey in no-drip shipping-cases; also extracted honey. We are cash buyers, and remit on receipt of goods.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO. 27Atf 51 Walnut St., CINCINNATI, OHIO. Mention Bee Journal when writing.

One Fare for Round Trip

from Chicago, plus Two Dollars, for fifteen day limit, and one fare for the round trip, plus Four Dollars, for thirty day limit, to Canadian and New England points. Tickets on sale via Nickel Plate Road, from Chicago, September 5th and 19th. Information given upon application to John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 107 Adams Street, Chicago. La Salle Street Station, Chicago—the only depot on the elevated railroad loop. 25—35A3t

HONEY! HONEY! HONEY!

Have you any to sell? If so, see us before selling. We pay highest Market Price for both Comb and Extracted Honey—also Beeswax.

GRIGGS BROTHERS, 521 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio

25A4t

"DADANT'S FOUNDATION"

IT EXCELS

EVERY INCH equal to sample

Beauty, Purity, Firmness.

No Sagging, No Loss.

Twenty-seven Years of Experience.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

WAX WORKED INTO FOUNDATION

BEE-SUPPLIES of all kinds.

Beeswax Wanted at all times...



DADANT & SONS, Hamilton, Ill.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOG

WE WILL BUY

New Crop Honey, comb and extracted, in any quantity. If you have a crop to dispose of, write us fully as to quality, quantity, style of package, etc., and you will have our answer by return mail. If we should fail to come to an understanding as to price, we may arrange to handle your crop on consignment, feeling confident that we can do you justice in every respect.

WE WILL SELL

to Bee-Keepers, whose crop is not large enough to supply their trade, various grades Honey. Let us know your wants and we will do our best to satisfy you.

BEESWAX

We are in the market to buy Beeswax at any time of the year. Write us when you have any to sell.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN

265 & 267 Greenwich Street

NEW YORK, N. Y.